$32,310,000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for out of the treasury of $7,710,000. The relations of the department with railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding the general reduction by Congress of their compensation, by the appropriation for special facilities. The railway postoffice lines have been greatly extended, especially in the Southern States. The interests of the railway mail service and of the public would be greatly promoted and the expenditures could be more readily controlled, by the classification of the employees of the railway mail service as recommended by the postmaster-general, the appropriation for salaries, with respect to which the maximum limit is already fixed by law, to be made in gross. The postmaster-general recommends an amendment of the law regulating the increase of compensation for increased service and increased speed in star routes, so as to enable him to advertise for proposals for such increased service and speed. He also suggests the advantages to accrue to the commerce of the country from the enactment of a general law authorizing contracts with American built steamers, carrying the American flag, for transporting the mails between ports of the United States and ports of the West Indies and South America, at a fixed maximum price per mile; the amount to be expended being regulated by annual appropriations, in like manner with the amount paid for the domestic star service. The arrangement made by the postmaster-general and the secretary of the treasury for the collection of duty upon books received in the mail from foreign countries has proved so satisfactory in its practical operation that the recommendation is now made that Congress shall extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

THE INDIAN WARDS.

The reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commission of Indian affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes on our territory, the measures taken to advance their civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances, which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property, is all the more to be lamented. The history of the outbreak on the White river Ute reservation, in western Colorado, has become so familiar by elaborate reports in the public press that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further hostile contact between the Indians and the border settlements in western Colorado. The other disturbance occurred at the Mescalero agency, in New Mexico, where Victorio, the head of a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, being vigorously chased by a military force, made his way across the Mexican border, and is now on foreign soil.

While these occurrences, in which a comparatively small number of Indians were engaged, are most deplorable, a vast majority of our Indian population have fully justified the expectations of those who believed that by humane and peaceful influences the Indian can be led to abandon the habits of savage life and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. What they have already accomplished in the pursuit of agriculture and mechanical work, the remarkable success which has attended the experiment of employing as freighters a class of Indians hitherto counted among the wildest and most intractable, and the general and urgent desire expressed by them for the education of their children, may be taken as sufficient proof that they will be found capable of accomplishing much more if they continue to be wisely and fairly guided. The Indian policy sketched in the report of the secretary of the interior, the object of which is to make liberal provision for the education of Indian youth, to settle the Indians upon farm lots in severalty, to give them title in fee to their farms, inalienable for a certain number of years, and when their wants are thus provided for, to dispose by sale of the lands on their reservations not occupied and used by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses now provided for by annual appropriations, must commend itself as just and beneficial to the Indians, and as also calculated to remove those obstructions which the existence of large reservations present to the settlement and development of the country. I therefore earnestly recommend the enactment of a law enabling the government to give Indians a title in fee inalienable for twenty-five years, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation made in my first annual message that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provisions of inalienability for a certain period. The experiment of sending a number of Indian children of both sexes to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Virginia to receive an elementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other useful industries, has led to results so promising that it was thought expedient to turn over the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to the interior department, for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now 158 pupils, selected from various tribes, and is in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls, belonging to tribes on the Pacific slope, in a similar manner, at Forest Grove, in Oregon. These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress and to the philanthropic munificence of the American people.

Last spring information was received of the organization of an extensive movement in the Western States, the object of which was the occupation, by unauthorized persons, of certain lands in the Indian Territory ceded by the Cherokees to the government for the purpose of settlement by other Indian tribes. On the twenty-ninth of April I issued a proclamation warning all persons against participation in such an attempt, and, by the co-operation of a military force, the invasion was promptly checked. It is my purpose to protect the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that Territory to the full extent of the executive power; but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a Territory so large and so fertile, with a population so sparse and so great a wealth of unused resources, will be found more exposed to the repetition of such attempts as happened this year when the surrounding States are more densely settled and the westward movement of our population looks still more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of maintaining the Indian Territory in its present state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contingency. I therefore fully approve of the advice given to them by the secretary of the interior to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivate, to acquire individual titles in fee, instead of their present tribal ownership in common, and to consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the government for their benefit. By adopting such a policy they would more certainly secure for themselves the value of their possessions, and at the same time promote their progress in civilization and prosperity, than by endeavoring to perpetuate the present state of things in the Territory. The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was, in the Forty-fifth Congress, referred to a joint committee of both houses for inquiry and report. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the decision of that question then in prospect "would arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service, as well as the Indians themselves." Since then, the committee having reported, the question has been decided in the negative by a vote in the House of Representatives for the reasons here stated, and in view of the fact that further uncertainty on this point will be calculated to obstruct other much-needed legislation, to weaken the discipline of the service, and to unsettle salutary measures now in progress for the government and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that the decision arrived at by Congress at its last session be permitted to stand.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Efforts made by the department of the interior to arrest the depredations on the timber lands of the United States have been continued, and have met with considerable success. A large number of cases of trespass have been prosecuted in the courts of the United States. Others have been settled, the trespassers offering to make payment to the government for the value of the timber taken by them. The proceeds of these prosecutions and settlements, turned into the treasury, far exceed in amount the sums appropriated by Congress for this purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact that the destruction of our public forests by depredations although such causes still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is probable that if the present policy is vigorously pursued and sufficient provision to that end is made by Congress, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale can be entirely suppressed, except in the territories where timber for daily requirements of the populations cannot, under the present state of the law, be otherwise obtained. I therefore earnestly invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior, that a law be enacted enabling the government to sell timber from the public lands, without conveying the fee, where such lands are principally valuable for the timber thereon, such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guarding against a sweeping destruction of the forests. The enactment of such a law appears to become a more pressing necessity every day.

AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

My recommendations in former messages are renewed, in favor of enlarging the facilities of the department of agriculture. Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural production, as compared with our home consumption and the largely-increased and highly profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years, that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. We must look for its continued maintenance to the same substantial resource. There is no branch of industry in which labor, directed by scientific knowledge, yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragements of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The omission to render such aid is not a wise economy, but, on the contrary undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well-directed efforts by the government to promote this vital interest. The results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the department of agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected, with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner, under the head of the immediate necessities of the department, will not involve any expenditure of money that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interests of agriculture.

It is gratifying to learn from the bureau of education the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests upon Congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action in the States and Territories and in the District of Columbia. The wise forethought of the founders of our government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the common-school systems of the newer States, but has laid the foundations for the maintenance of their universities and colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy, for the further benefit of all these interests, and the extension of the same advantages to every portion of the country, it is hoped will receive your favorable consideration. To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the foremost cares of the national legislature. The library gathered at the Capitol still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly increasing stores. The magnitude and importance of the collection, increased as it is by the deposits made under the law of copyright, by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution, call for building accommodations which shall be at once equal and fireproof. The location of such a public building, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present, and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of Congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which should unite all suffrages, and which should no longer be delayed.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The joint commission created by the act of Congress of August 2, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington national monument, of which commission the President is a member, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of this part of the work. A massive layer of masonry has been introduced below the original foundation, widening the base, increasing the stability of the structure, and rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is earnestly recommended that such further appropriations be made for the continued prosecution of the work as may be necessary for the completion of this national monument at an early day.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In former messages, impressed with the importance of the subject, I have taken occasion to commend to Congress the adoption of a generous policy toward the District of Columbia. The report of the commissioners of the District, herewith transmitted, contains suggestions and recommendations, to all of which I earnestly invite your careful attention. I ask your early and favorable consideration of the views which they express, as to the urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes of the Potomac and its eastern branch, within the limits of the city, and for the repair of the streets of the capital, heretofore laid with wooden blocks, and now by decay rendered almost impassable and a source of imminent danger to the health of its citizens. The means at the disposal of the commissioners are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of these important works, and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the Federal treasury. The filling of the flats in front of the city will add to the adjacent lands and parks, now owned by the United States, a large and valuable domain, sufficient, it is thought, to reimburse its entire cost, and will also, as an incidental result, secure the permanent improvement of the river for the purposes of navigation. The Constitution having invested Congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, its citizens must of necessity look to Congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests, and as the territory of this District is the common property of the people of the United States, who, equally with its resident citizens, are interested in the prosperity of their capital, I cannot doubt that you will be amply sustained by the general voice of the country in any measures you may adopt for this purpose. I also invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the wants of the public schools of this District, as exhibited in the report of the commissioners. While the number of pupils is rapidly increasing, no adequate provision exists for a corresponding increase of school accommodation, and the commissioners are without the means to meet this urgent need. A number of the buildings now used for school purposes are rented, and are, in important particulars, unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia is surely entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the national government as in the several States and Territories, to which munificent grants of the public lands have been made for the endowment of schools and universities.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 1, 1879.

Professor Sheldon in his new work on dairy farming, assumes that 350,000,000 gallons of milk are annually made into cheese in England and 500,000,000 gallons to butter. The quantity of the former product made is 126,000 tons and of the latter 80,285 tons.

Mr. Soule of Illinois, has, it is claimed, 200,000 dozen frogs of all ages on an acre and a quarter of land, which he is breeding for the Chicago and Cincinnati market.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Eastern and Middle States

An explosion in the Marcellus powder mill, about twelve miles from Syracuse, N. Y., demolished three buildings and 3,000 pounds of powder, but no persons were injured. The report was heard twenty miles away.

Asa Magoon was hanged at Windsor, Vt., a few days ago, for murdering Rufus Streeter, an old man of seventy, with whom the murderer had been drinking on the day of the murder. Magoon denied his guilt to the last.

The Pennsylvania and the Lehigh valley coal companies have advanced their miners' wages.

Washington E. Hall, a New York city inspector of election in 1878, who failed to append to his returns specimens of the ballots cast, thereby acting contrary to the law, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The town election in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected all officers by majorities ranging from 500 to 800.

The seventieth birthday of Oliver Wendel Holmes was celebrated a few days ago by a banquet, at which was present the most notable gathering of literary men and women ever witnessed in Boston. All the prominent writers in the country were either present or sent letters of congratulation. At this banquet Dr. Holmes read a poem, and poems in his honor by Whittier, E. C. Stedman, J. T. Trowbridge, C. P. Cranch and Helen Hunt were read. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot, of Harvard college, W. D. Howells, editor *Atlantic Monthly*, Mark Twain, J. W. Harper, Colonel Higginson and others.

Western and Southern States.

A train from Little Rock, Ark., jumped the track, ran into a trestle and ditched fifteen cars loaded with cotton, all of which were buried. A colored woman and her two children, and a brakeman were killed, and four other persons were more or less seriously injured.

The Ute Indians, lately in revolt, are giving themselves up. The uprising and massacre of the whites is said to have been largely due to Mormon influence.

Major General Jefferson C. Davis died in Chicago a few days ago, aged sixty-one years. General Davis rose from the ranks during the war with Mexico to become a major-general in the civil war, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, regular army. In 1862, while organizing troops at Louisville, Ky., under the directions of General Nelson, he had a difficulty with that officer and shot him dead. For this act General Davis was court-martialed, but was honorably acquitted on the trial.

In consequence of a quarrel near Waco, Texas, arising from the refusal of Miss Stanfield to dance with "Bud" Wood, he and William Currie fought a duel outside the ballroom. A dozen shots were exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander in the leg, and George Wood was shot in the thigh. "Bud" Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Chooh and made two attempts to shoot her. He then remarked to Chooh, "You are a friend of Currie" and shot him dead, and going up to Currie, knocked him senseless with his pistol. Wood then made good his escape.

The election in Louisiana has resulted in the success of the Democratic State ticket and the adoption of the new constitution.

The Senate sub-committee investigating the rival claims of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford to a seat in the United States Senate, from Louisiana, adjourned their session at New Orleans after examining 117 witnesses, and will prepare their report in Washington.

Baltimore's big tunnel to bring water to that city has been completed. It is 26,50 feet long—a few feet less than seven miles—being the longest aqueduct tunnel and the third largest tunnel in the world. It cost $1,750,000, and was bored in three years and eight months, less than half the time of any similar work. It is a perfectly straight line of twelve feet diameter, and capable of accommodating an immense body of water. Five miles of the length was bored through rock. With the lakes and storage reservoirs the entire work will cost about $5,000,000, the amount appropriated by the city for the new water supply.

From Washington.

The report of the government auditor of railroad accounts shows that the net increase of the earnings of most of the railroads last year was 24 per cent. The net earnings of the Union Pacific railroad last year were $7,506,567. For the ten months ending October 31, 1879, there were built in the United States 2,900 miles of new railroads, of which over 2,000 miles were west of the Mississippi, while the average construction for the same time during the five years previous was only 1,600 miles.

Foreign News.

Ghazi Mukhtar, a famous Turkish general, and his body-guard of seventy men have been massacred by Albanians at Gusinje.

General Baker has defeated and dispersed the Afghan tribes opposed to him.

Insurgent forces in the district of Chihuahua, Mexico, are in possession of several towns.

Great distress prevails in the west of Ireland. It is said that such hunger, poverty and want are to be seen there as have never been known since the great Irish famine.

The two children of Donald McNorton, living in Ross, Canada, were both killed by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder which they had managed to get in their possession during their parents absence from home.

C. Goddefroy & Son, of Hamburg, have suspended, owing £2,500,000.

A cable dispatch announces a fresh attempt upon the life of the Russian Czar, at Moscow. While passing through that city an infernal machine was thrown in his way, but did not explode until he had passed.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress began in the Senate by Vice-President Wheeler's calling the members to order at twelve o'clock. The secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was in session, and Senators Bayard and Anthony were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and notify him that both houses of Congress were in session and ready to receive any communication he might choose to make.... At 1:45 P. M. the Senate committee to wait on the President reported that they had done so, and had been informed that he would at once communicate to Congress a message in writing. Immediately after the committee had reported, the President's private secretary appeared and delivered to the Senate the message, which was read by the clerk. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Ferry rose and said that the sorrowful official duty devolved upon him of announcing to the Senate the death of his late colleague, Zachariah Chandler. It was not his present purpose to speak of the character and services of one so long and so notably a member of this body, but at some suitable time he would invite the Senate to express, by resolution and by eulogy, its sense of the irreparable loss the nation has sustained in the death of so distinguished a citizen. As a mark of respect to a senator present at the last adjournment, and absent now forevermore, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn. Agreed to.

Mr. Gordon introduced a resolution reciting that the project of the construction of an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua is recognized as a necessity for the prosperity of the commerce of the world and the development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States; and as such enterprise must of necessity be considered as of international utility, under the protection of the government of the United States, it is therefore resolved that the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted a concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said interoceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such grant. Referred to the committee on commerce.... Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to protect life and property, and to prevent accidents and the delay of mails on railroads and steamboats operated under the jurisdiction of the United States. Referred.... Mr. Burnside moved to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of the joint resolution introduced by him in June last, declaring that the people of the United States would not view without serious inquietude any attempt by the powers of Europe to establish, under their protection and domination a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action on the part of any European power could not be regarded in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Mr. Burnside expressed the opinion that the construction of a canal across the Isthmus under the direction of a European government would not only enable that government to control the destiny of the State through which it should pass, but it would be dangerous to the peace of the United States. Having attained his object, which he stated to be to set forth the reasons and to correct wrong impressions here and abroad as to the motives leading to his introduction of the joint resolution, Mr. Burnside withdrew his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from its further consideration. Adjourned.

Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, appointed as a senator to fill the unexpired term of Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, deceased, was sworn in and took his seat.... Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes; also, a bill amendatory of title No. 48 of the revised statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign-carrying trade, both of which were referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Bayard introduced a joint resolution removing the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks and making them receivable by the government for all dues except duties on imports ....Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be a legal-tender in the payment of debts. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

House.

The first regular session of Congress was opened in the House by Speaker Randall, who called the members to order. After a prayer by the chaplain the roll was called, when 293 members responded to their names, 55 being absent. The four members from California, W. G. Thompson, of Iowa, and Waldo Hutchins, of New York, were then sworn in.... Messrs. Atkins, Bicknell and Garfield were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and announce to him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit. After an hour's recess the President's Message was received and read by the clerk, after which the House adjourned.

Mr. Ellis introduced a joint resolution pledging the protection of the government to the Nicaraguan Interoceanic Canal Company when it shall have obtained a grant from the Nicaraguan government, which was referred.... Mr. White introduced a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments providing that general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, and granting the power to the President to disapprove of any separate item of a bill without thereby defeating the entire bill. Referred.... Mr. Fort introduced a resolution reciting that "any attempt to withdraw or change the legal status and quality of any of the paper money issued by the United States or reopen, by legislation, the currency questions settled by the decisions of the supreme court and universally adopted and approved by the people, would be injudicious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding the returning prosperity, and this House is emphatically opposed to any such legislation".... Bills were introduced: To remove the Ute Indians from Colorado. Revising the statutes so as to provide that deputy marshals shall be elected from different political parties. Prohibiting dress parades of the army on Sunday. Adjourned.

On the first "bill day" among the more important bills introduced were the following: By Messrs. Garfield and Wood—Providing for the refunding of the national debt. By Mr. Weaver—Providing an appropriation of $500,000,000 with which to pay to the soldiers of the late war the difference between the face value of their pay in currency and the price of gold at that time. By Mr. Findley—For the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. Adjourned.

There is Health Ahead.

For cheerless dyspeptics who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest, restore their appetites, steady their nerves and drive away the blues. It, with such a prospect, there are any of them who neglect to profit by the above suggestion, which they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitters if it is not a good medicine, and if they receive a truthful reply it will be an affirmative. Biliousness, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won a national reputation as a remedy for and means of averting intermittent and remittent fevers. It has a cheering effect upon the despondent invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive and not palliative effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its place.

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A speedy cure is given to a racking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of the respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the early use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all druggists.

Prices of the Mason & Hamlin Organs are somewhat more than those of the poorest organs made; but they are not much more, while the quality is vastly superior. This has been so thoroughly proved by the results at all great world's expositions for many years that it is no longer a question. At the prices they are the cheapest organs.

For an irritated throat, cough or cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 25 cents a box.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

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Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

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Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener applied to those new boots and they will never run over, and will last twice as long.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 19 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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